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May 6, 1920, Temperature 76

No. 18,251.

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號六月五年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

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Wrist Watches of quality  
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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Renter's Service to the China Mail)

REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ALLIED SCHEME APPROVED.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George, opening the reparations debate, said that strong Allied action had been necessitated, not merely by Germany defaulting but by her general attitude, and the growing indications that she did not intend to carry out her obligations. She was beginning to challenge her responsibility under pressure of public opinion. She had been invited to make an offer to discharge the whole of the claim; but her offer when at length made was so inadequate as to constitute contemptuous defiance of the treaty. The only thing left was to allow the treaty to function.

Mr. Lloyd George then detailed the financial proposals already cabled and emphasised that an important concession had been made in not allowing the interest on unissued bonds to accumulate against Germany. He hoped that it would have important effects.

DISAGREEABLE FACTS.

He believed that the demands handed to the German Ambassador that morning were fair, just, and considerate. The German people refused to face disagreeable facts and must be confronted with a more disagreeable alternative. He emphasised the nature of the alternative by picturing what occupation of the Ruhr, Germany's great pre-war arsenal, meant, saying that with the Ruhr gone industrial Germany would wither. He said that France was prepared to march on May 1, but stayed that force on appeal in order to give Germany full opportunity to consider the findings of the Reparations Commission. Germany must make up her mind and realise that there was no alternative but acceptance. Mr. Lloyd George deprecated impatience with the attitude of France whose position was not ours or Italy's.

WAR CRIMINALS.

LONDON, May 5.

Mr. Lloyd George, dwelt on the forbearance of the Allies during the past two years in making every allowance for Germany's difficulties. She had undoubtedly defaulted. As regards disarmament, her surrender and destruction of guns had been very satisfactory but there were still too many machine-guns and rifles not yet surrendered while the existence of irregular military organisations was disquieting because they were capable of becoming the nucleus of a formidable army, thus preventing France and Belgium from settling down. Germany had also defaulted with regard to war criminals. The position in this connection was quite unsatisfactory, especially as the Allies had made very substantial concessions to Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking on the proposed reparations, emphasised that the 25 per cent duty on German exports would be in lieu of exchange and would amount to £1,000,000,000. A 25 per cent tax on that basis would be about £1,000,000,000. A 25 per cent tax on that basis £250,000,000.

THE POINT.

Mr. Lloyd George, dealing with the London conference's proposals, pointed out that the question whether the financial result of them would be higher or lower than the Paris proposals depended entirely on German prosperity. If German exports did not improve it would be considerably lower than the Paris proposals. If German exports approximated pre-war figures at present values it would equal the Paris figures, and only if Germany became exceedingly prosperous would the figures exceed the Paris figures. The whole point of the new scheme was that Germany's annual liability would vary according to her capacity to discharge it. A special commission sitting in Berlin would be appointed to supervise its collection. Receipts from this and other revenues would be hypothecated to pay interest on the bonds issued.

COMMON SENSE NOT MENACE.

Probably Germany would be able to pay the equivalent of £150,000,000 a year in gold marks during the first two or three years but if German prosperity developed much more considerable amounts under certificate would be available and the advantage of the allied scheme was that they would be available in currency equal to gold. Concluding, Mr. Lloyd George said that the Allies realised the difficulties Germany's obligations faced. Public opinion was against the acceptance of Germany's obligations. It was a good thing for the German people themselves to be brought up sharply and told firmly and distinctly that unless they accepted this the Allies must and would (cheers) take action. He was not talking the language of menace but of practical common sense.

INCREDIBLY STUPID.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the British held the opinion that Germany's attitude on reparations had been incredibly stupid. The maintenance of British and French friendship was immensely important pending the full establishment of the League of Nations. He appealed to France to frame a policy and particularly to model their language so as to avoid a cooling of British and French feelings.

Heavy commendation of the proposals was voiced by Mr. Asquith, who said that their great merit in contradistinction to their predecessors was that they followed the machinery of the treaty. He very emphatically declared that it would be a criminal mistake which would never be forgiven in the world's history if the opportunity were allowed to pass of accepting a really reasonable method of discharging the legal and moral obligation the actual extent and of scope which could not be measured by pecuniary compensation.

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL MOMENT.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the House to unite to press those shortly responsible for taking the momentous decisions not to reject an opportunity which might not recur and what was more important would enable the re-starting of the whole economic future of Europe and the world on lines of agreement. (Cheers.)

Mr. Clynes emphasised the necessity of not supporting schemes aiming beyond mere enforcement of reparations.

Mr. Barnes (Labour) said that the Germans had been presuming on the excessive leniency of some Britishers but the latter were convinced that Germany's best service to the world would be in facing her responsibilities. This was the psychological moment. He asked the French to recognise that labour throughout the world was increasingly taking an international view.

(Continued on Page 10.)

## THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/6 5/8.  
To-day's opening rate 2/7 1/8.

### "GAP ROCK."

INTERRUPTED COMMUNICATION.

MENACE TO SHIPPING.

Prominence has recently been given in the Hongkong newspapers to the continued interruption of communication between that port and "Gap Rock." While the report before us seems to be written in an apologetic vein throughout, in that it touches on the matter and yet apparently is not desirous of offending the Hongkong Government, we contend, with all due respect to the Government, that the prolonged interruption in the working of the cable in question is exceeding the limits of a nuisance—it is assuming the shape of a menace, says *Shipping and Engineering*. For months past, and we surmise, for months hence, the familiar phrase "Telegraphic communication with Gap Rock is interrupted" has appeared and will appear in the Hongkong press and we suggest that the only sequel needed to this catch-phrase is a shipping disaster in the vicinity of Gap Rock, with no means of summoning assistance from Hongkong. Is not the recent terrible disaster of the "Hong Moh" enough to convince and urge those concerned, of the absolute necessity of seeing that these outstanding islands of the China Coast are adequately provided with means, other than visual, of obtaining assistance in case of need? It cannot too strongly be reiterated that the China Coast with its fogs, variable and doubtful currents, its dangerous typhoons and numerous outlying dangers in the form of surface and sunken rocks, demands, in the interest of safe navigation and human life, urgent attention in the matter of communication with the mainland. Long has this demand been ignored while the list of wrecks and the number of lives lost in consequence steadily increases. From the report before us we are told that various difficulties lie in the way of repairing the cable referred to, such as "deep water, no baby nature, available and, probably, not aware as to how to do it."

Difficulties have arisen after months of silence, but what we do know is that Gap Rock is a bare 30 miles from Hongkong, that cable laying or repairing vessels are fitted with instruments that indicate, within a few feet, the spot at which a cable is severed or damaged, and that two cable steamers frequently enjoy prolonged stays in Shanghai harbour. It certainly seems mysterious that, after all these months, difficulties are raised and excuses made for this cable still not being in working order. But let us, for a moment, get down to facts. Taking a straight line, from a point near Cape D'Aguilar and West of the Lema Islands, gives a distance of 29 miles to Gap Rock with a greatest depth at L.W.O.S.T., of 18 fathoms. Assuming the cable to be laid East of the Lemas we find the maximum depth, under the same tidal conditions, is 23 fathoms. We can only remark that a cable vessel which is unable to operate at the depths named, should be relegated to the more useful work of dredging. Considering that vessels engaged in cable work perform their duties in the Atlantic where depths exceed a thousand fathoms, the remark in the Hongkong paper regarding "deep water" seems somewhat humorous. The same report continues that "an attempt was made some time ago to establish wireless communication between Gap Rock and Cape D'Aguilar but that the installation used proved to be too small (low powered?) to transmit the signal (low powered?) to transmit the signal." To that plea we can only retort that a wireless installation that cannot transmit a distance of 29 miles must be a recent invention of which we are not acquainted. There seems an unnecessary delay in the restoration of communication between Hongkong and Gap Rock, a delay that may be the cause of a heavy death toll unless immediate steps are taken to restore a service which is of great value in the matter of weather conditions and as a means of obtaining assistance from Hongkong.

### A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, May 23, 1921, commencing at 10.30 a.m. at the Premises of the China Mining &amp; Smelting Co. Ltd. LOWU, The Plant of the above mentioned Company.

Comprising all the Machinery, Tools, Spares, etc.

(To be put up in one Lot. Should the property be not disposed of in this manner, the plant will be sold piecemeal).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

N.B. Intending purchasers can travel by the train leaving Kowloon at 9.15 a.m. and can return by the train leaving Sam Chuen at 11.40 a.m.

Inspection orders may be had on application to the undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 27, 1921.

## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the pavilion of the Club on TUESDAY, the 10th May, 1921, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions which were passed at an extraordinary general meeting of members held on the 14th day of April, 1921.

1. That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the Committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for the purpose.

2. That the Committee be authorised to register a Company limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.

3. That the Committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.

By Order of the Committee,  
L. S. GREENHILL,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, May 2, 1921.It does not matter  
what you send to

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dainty lace or heavy  
clothes—they always  
come back looking  
as good as new.

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## NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$36 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon. Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$15 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copy twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 10 should be sent to the Office, not later than 11.30 a.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered to a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

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PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic Goods, Religious Books, Toys, etc.

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made in a larger size.

Ask for the

Magnum size

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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

## SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

## AMERICAN OPTIMISM.

SHIPBUILDING NOT OVERDONE.

Having recently given publicity to the non-too-flattering view of American shipping prospects which experts here take, we may now present the matter from the authorities in trade matters, but the reports they issue in periodical circulars are written by men who are supposed to be well-informed, and we turn to the latest circular of the American Exchange Bank, of New York City, which says:—

"Many have come to the conclusion that the future of our newly created merchant marine is hedged around with doubt that almost amounts to a certainty of failure. Actually, there is not the slightest basis for pessimism where our ships are concerned. In common with a great many manufacturing plants and construction in general, our ships represent an initial outlay of capital out of proportion to the probable returns in normal times, but we are paying down costs in all other directions, and will have to adopt a similar policy in the matter of our ships."

"In fact, we have already adopted that policy, and the Shipping Board is selling ships to operators at approximately the tonnage rates being currently charged in England and other countries where the costs of production are said to be lower than in this country. There is a loss, of course, but it is being borne by the nation as a part of the cost of the war. The most serious remaining basis for predictions of disaster for our venture into ocean-carrying—that of inadequate agencies and experience in getting the business—will be eliminated in time."

In further arguments the writer seems to be out of his depth, though his views are probably shared by a good many Americans. "As a rule," he says, "the American pessimists rely upon the fallacious belief that as a result of our great effort to overcome the menace of the submarine, the shipping of the world has been greatly and needlessly increased. Nothing could be further from the truth. Using the new construction in 1913 as the annual rate of additions to the shipping of the world, the seven years that lie between 1913 and 1920 ought to have added something over 21,000,000 tons to the world tonnage, bringing the world's total to 71,000,000, instead of only 60,000,000, gross tons. Deduct 1,000,000 tons a year for ships lost and scrapped, and the total still falls short of the tonnage that would have resulted from the normal rate of increase. And besides, the figures given for the total tonnage at the end of 1920 include our own wooden ships that will have to be converted

## NAPOLEON'S DESK.

## FAMOUS COLLECTION SOLD.

OTHER TREASURES AT VIENNA AUCTION.

Vienna—Bidding in millions was the order recently. The contents of the Palace of the Emperor, famed for its collection of art treasures, particularly of the Eizipre period, were sold, and art dealers from many countries were attracted.

The piece de resistance sold was a mahogany writing table used by Napoleon Bonaparte, for which the French bidding was very keen on behalf, it is said, of the French Government. The bidding started at 4,000,000 kronen and the French purchasers continued the struggle until the apparently huge figure of 12,000,000 kronen was reached. Here they dropped out, but the exciting struggle was continued until the writing table was finally knocked down to the Viennese banker, Baron Reitzels, at the price of 13,000,000 kronen. At the present rate of exchange, this would be about \$26,000.

Another high figure in kronen recorded was that for a portrait of Bismarck by the German painter Lenbach, which brought 80,000 kronen. Bismarck stayed in the Palace of the Emperor during his son's wedding festivities in Vienna.

These art treasures were bequeathed to the Austrian State by Count Palffy on condition that the State should use them for the purpose of founding an empire museum, but the Austrian Government is too much burdened financially to undertake the upkeep of the new museum, and found itself compelled to allow the Count's heirs to sell the collection, retaining for the national collections only the most precious pieces.

That part of the collection now being sold is valued at over 33,000,000 kronen, but the catalogue estimates have been far exceeded.

At the present rate of exchange in Vienna 1,800 kronen represent a pound sterling. The price paid for Napoleon's table was, therefore, less than £7,250 and for Bismarck's portrait about £450.

## NEW NAVIGATION.

## STEERED BY WIRELESS.

MODERN WIZARDY.

that one day carriages would run without horses, she did not foresee that ships would also be able to "run" without navigators; or, if she did, she kept the knowledge to herself.

But, none the less, the marvel has been wrought. Ships "can" now be steered on a set course without any helmsman to guide them.

Anyone who doubts the accuracy of this statement has only to be in the right part of the Thames Estuary on the right day in order to see its truth demonstrated. The old battleship "Agamemnon" has been fitted up as a target and is to be fired at while on the move. "During that time nobody will be aboard the vessel and her helm will be controlled by magnetic currents."

In other words, the ship will be steered not by a quartermaster standing at the wheel on her bridge, but by some body who is operating "wireless" controlling keys probably several miles distant from her. Here is a feat of wizardry indeed.

For it represents something much bigger than the "wireless" control everyone has read about at one time or another. That was mere rudimentary work. Our naval scientists have now got well beyond the elementary stages of the discovery and are able to achieve many quite remarkable feats. They can "run" a ship's engines by means of it as well as operate her steering gear—control her absolutely, in short.

For such ticklish business as target practice this wonderful achievement comes in very useful. The "target" can be maneuvered in the most realistic way and bombarded as heavily as may be desired without anybody being endangered or any conclusion having to be reached by inference because an actual condition could not be established.

Watching a great vessel, without a soul on board her, moving this way or that at the will of some person miles away from her is rather an eerie sight. It sets you speculating upon what the near future may see in the way of developments, especially if you happen to have some knowledge of the lines along which developments are proceeding.

Now that a method of taking current from the air for working a ship's engine has been discovered it is quite possible that we shall one day have vessels which traverse fixed routes, such as the Great Channel ports, moving without the aid of steam. They will simply take from the air the electric current they require for propelling purposes, much in the same manner as that in which on some trolley systems the cars take their current

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## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

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## OPERATING:—

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HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

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## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

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## (Two minutes from Star Ferry) PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to

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## WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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## FRENCH LESSONS

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## PASSPORTS FOR JAPAN.

## NEW REGULATIONS.

## ANOTHER VISA NUISANCE.

Tokyo, April 15.—To-day's issue of the Official Gazette announces an amendment to the regulations governing the entrance of foreign visitors to this country. According to the old law, foreigners coming to Japan had to produce passports or nationality certificates, accompanied by their photographs, which were issued by their own Governments, and visited by the Japanese Ambassadors, Ministers or Consuls abroad. The new regulations render such visa invalid unless it is obtained within one year before landing in Japan.

[The "old" law referred to must be one of the war-time regulations.]

## CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine and let the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the house. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT  
AND ADMIRALTY.

### Coal Contractors General Brokers PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,  
(For account of the concerned)

ON  
**TUESDAY,**

May 10, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,  
at No. 1, Cox's Path, Cox's Road,  
Kowloon.

Valuable Household Furniture,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
therein contained.

Including Pantry and Kitchen  
Utensils, etc.,  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 3, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON  
**TUESDAY,**

May 10, 1921, commencing at 2.30  
p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF  
Superior Household Linens, etc.,  
comprising:—

Hemstitched and Scaloped Pillow  
Cases, Bed Sheetings 72-in. and 90-in.  
wide, White Satin Quilts, Bed Valances,  
Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes,  
Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Hock-  
back Towels, Crochet and Drawwork  
Dolies, White Calico, Ladies' and  
Gent's Handkerchiefs.

And  
A number of Marble Statuettes.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON  
**TUESDAY,**

May 10, 1921, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNI-  
TURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
comprising:—

Dining Suites, Mirror back Side-  
board, Dining Table, Chairs, etc.,  
Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new),  
Card and Occasional Tables, One Up-  
holstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture  
comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads,  
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing  
Tables and Chairs, Washstands, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass  
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery.

Electric Reading Lamps, Screens,  
Sundry Blackwood Furniture, Side  
Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, etc.

Also  
Several New Heavy Brass Bedsteads.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

All the most  
beautiful Women use

## CRÈME SIMON

For Beauty,  
Whiteness,  
Preservation,  
of the Skin.

Keeps Chaps  
and all Irritations  
of the Epidermis  
caused by the sun and wind.  
Absolutely untried.

Does Not produce Hair.

Of all Chemicals, Perfumery,  
and Skincare.

## MUMEYA

Japanese Photographers.  
We have removed our Premises to  
No. 34, Queen's Road, C.  
Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Passport photos finished  
in one hour.

## WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS,  
\$1. PREPAID.  
Every additional word 4 Cents  
for 3 insertions.

### TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 7, Middle  
Road, Kowloon, 7 large and airy  
rooms, 4 Bathrooms. Apply—Yin  
Kam Hing, C/o Messrs. Johnson, Stokes  
& Master.

ONE LARGE GODOWN, (known as  
the Mody's Warehouse Godown).  
Two Large Rooms with Verandah  
situated Queen's Road East, suitable for  
European's Residence. Apply to Lee  
Hing & Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

### WANTED.

BRITISH FIRM have vacancy for  
EXPERIENCED CLERK. Must be  
conversant with bookkeeping, ship-  
ping, export and imports. Good writer  
and able to type. Apply Box No.  
1286, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

### PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of  
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to  
be held on MONDAY, the 9th day  
of May, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the  
Office of the Public Works Department,  
by Order of His Excellency the Governor,  
of One Lot of CROWN LAND at  
Coronation Road Kowloon, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with  
the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to  
be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the  
King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Area.		Estimated Value.	
No. of Lots.	Locality.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Sq. Yds.	Approx. Price.
1	Coronation Road, Kowloon	74	74	74	74	2400	1200

G. R.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the  
letting by Public Auction Sale, to  
be held on MONDAY, the 9th day  
of May, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office  
of the Public Works Department, by Order  
of His Excellency the Governor, of One  
Lot of CROWN LAND at Lugard Road  
Extension in the Colony of Hongkong,  
for a term of 75 years, with the option  
of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed  
by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King,  
for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.		Boundary Measurements.		Area.		Estimated Value.	
No. of Lots.	Locality.	N.	S.	E.	W.	Sq. Yds.	Approx. Price.
1	Lugard Road Extension, Kowloon	74	74	74	74	2400	1200

St. John's Cathedral  
MONDAY,  
May 9th,  
at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL  
Vocalist:  
Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith

THERE'S A  
LONG, LONG TRAIL  
of  
Bugs, Fleas,  
Flies, Beetles,  
Mosquitoes,  
etc.,  
all killed by  
**KEATING'S**

## INTIMATIONS.

### HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKHANA  
MEETING will be held (weather  
permitting) at the HAPPY VALLEY,  
TO-MORROW  
(SATURDAY), May 7th, commencing  
at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge for Admission will be  
\$1 for others than Members of the  
Hongkong Jockey Club.  
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.

The Stewards invite the LADIES  
of Hongkong to be present.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

### BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
AN EXTRAORDINARY MEET-  
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION will be held at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,  
the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON,  
for the purpose of considering and if  
thought fit of passing the following  
resolutions:—

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong  
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be  
and they are hereby requested and  
authorized by and on behalf of  
the shareholders of the Company  
to take the steps necessary for  
the introduction of an Ordinance  
into the Legislative Council of  
the Colony of Hongkong and for  
the enactment of the same by the  
Governor of Hongkong, with  
the advice and consent of the  
Legislative Council thereof to effect  
the amendments necessary to the  
Ordinance under which the Com-  
pany is incorporated and carrying  
on business so as to allow of the  
capital of the Company being  
from time to time increased from  
20 millions of dollars the present  
authorised capital of the Company  
to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong  
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be  
forthwith increased from  
\$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the  
creation of 40,000 New Shares of  
\$125 each to be issued at the  
price of \$70 on the terms after  
mentioned. Shareholders on the  
Eastern Register to pay for their  
allotments at the rate of exchange  
for the Company's demand Bills on  
London on the day on which the  
instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be the  
first instance, in such manner as  
the Directors shall prescribe for  
that purpose, offered to share-  
holders in the proportion of one  
New Share for every three shares  
of which on the 28th day of May,  
1921, Shareholders shall respec-  
tively be entitled to receive the same.  
That any New Shares not  
accepted by Shareholders within  
the time limited by the Directors  
for that purpose be disposed of  
and allotted by the Directors in  
such manner and at such price as  
in their discretion they shall think  
best in the interests of the Com-  
pany.

4. That the payment of the sum of  
\$70 per share for each of the said  
New Shares be made as follows,  
viz:—

1st instalment of \$35 on the  
1st of July, 1921.  
2nd and final instalment of \$35  
on the 1st day of October,  
1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Share-  
holders, holding shares less than  
or not a multiple of three, a frac-  
tional certificate in respect of each  
share less than three or in excess  
of a multiple of three and allot  
one New Share to every person  
who shall produce three such  
Fractional Certificates on or before  
the 1st day of July, 1921, and  
pay the first instalment in respect  
thereof.

6. That after payment of the instal-  
ment, and pending payment of  
the remaining instalment, Scrip  
Certificates in such form as the  
Directors may determine be issued  
in respect of such New Shares  
entitling the holders on payment  
of the remaining instalment, and  
subject to such other terms as to  
appearing, date for lodging scrip  
certificates and otherwise as the  
Directors may prescribe, to be  
registered as the owner of the  
shares respectively represented by  
such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per  
cent. per annum be allowed out  
of the profits of the Company on  
instalments paid in advance of the  
dates when the same become due,  
and that registered holders of  
Scrip Certificates for New Shares  
be entitled in respect of such New  
Shares to participate in future  
dividends on an equality with the  
old shares, in proportion to the  
instalments paid up, and from due  
dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per  
centum per annum be charged on  
each instalment not punctually  
paid, and be paid with each such  
instalment.

9. That all moneys received from  
premium on the said New Shares  
be added to the Sinking Reserve  
Fund.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

## INTIMATIONS.

### CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD

### AND MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.

MEMBERS of BOTH GUILDS are  
requested to attend a Combined  
Meeting at the Guild's Offices, Sailors'  
Home, on SATURDAY, 7th May,  
1921, at 3 p.m. Sharp.

### BUSINESS.

To consider certain propositions  
received.  
For C. C. O. G. & M. E. G. C.  
W. J. STOKES,  
Branch Secretary, M. E. G. C.  
Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

### THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
THE THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY  
GENERAL MEETING will be held  
at the Company's Offices, St.  
George's Building, on SATURDAY,  
21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for  
the purpose of presenting the Report  
of the Directors together with a State-  
ment of Accounts to 28th February,  
1921, and electing Directors and  
Auditor. The Transfer Books of the  
Company will be closed from the 14th  
to the 21st May, 1921, both days  
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
LTD.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

## CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM ASSO- CIATION OF HONGKONG.

### NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY AN-  
NUAL GENERAL MEETING of  
the Constitutional Reform Association  
of Hongkong will be held in the old  
Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall,  
on WEDNESDAY, 11th day of May,  
1921, at 5.30 p.m., for the following  
purposes:—

To receive the Report of the Com-  
mittee and Statement of Accounts to  
31st December, 1920.

To consider the following resolu-  
tions:—

(1) That all the non-Chinese members  
of the Legislative Council be  
elected.

(2) That a larger electoral body be  
adopted in the case of all such  
non-Chinese members with the  
exception of the Representative of  
the Hongkong General Chamber of  
Commerce.

(3) That there be an Unofficial majority  
on the Legislative Council with  
such safeguards as are provided in  
the Constitution of Ceylon.

(4) That a petition be sent to the  
House of Commons asking for the  
support of the Members in securing  
the above change in the Legislative  
Council.

To consider, in conjunction with the  
Members of the Kowloon Resident's  
Association, any resolution which may  
be moved in regard to the increase of  
House Rates, and any other Municipal  
matters.

To elect the Officers and Committee  
for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Committee.  
L. M. WHYTE,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

## A MOVING PAVEMENT.

### PARIS INNOVATION.

### PERILS AND DRAWBACKS.

The old logicians seeking a formal  
definition of "man" invented several  
curious aliases for him, such as a  
"cooking animal" and a "tool-  
making animal." If our civilisation  
develops on its present plan it will  
soon be more accurate to describe  
him as a riding animal. Already we  
are told that no Londoner walks a  
hundred yards if he can find any  
means of conveyance, and it appears  
that in America this dependence on  
traction is becoming national. In a  
few generations the human legs may  
have become as superfluous and ab-  
surd as the penguin's wings. The  
latest blow at them has been struck  
by the Municipality of Paris. The  
Parisians, like ourselves, suffer from  
congestion of traffic. M. Desvaux  
proposes to relieve it by the construc-  
tion of trottoirs roulants. The French  
phrase has to an English ear a dizzy  
sound, which, to be fair, is not neces-  
sarily inherent in the thing. There  
is no reason why a moving footpath  
should be more subversive of dignity  
and self-control than a moving stair-  
case, upon which most Londoners can  
remain sufficiently perpendicular.  
Moreover, the moving footpath is not  
merely an inventor's project. It was  
tried and not found wanting at the  
Paris Exhibition of 1906. The Muni-  
cipal Council, at any rate, think it  
sufficiently practical to approve the  
proposal in principle and call for a

report on technical, administrative,  
and financial details. Some time is  
clearly to elapse before we all go  
down the Strand or the boulevards on  
a trottoir roulant. To demonstrate  
that what was found popular at an  
exhibition is not necessarily adapted  
to the streets of a great city would be  
superfluous. At the exhibition, we  
believe, the moving footpath moved  
overhead. M. Desvaux inclines to  
vote for an underground trottoir rou-  
lant in the streets. We are not well  
acquainted with the subterranean  
geography of Paris, but we suspect  
that the difficulty and expense of  
making shallow subways will be found  
as great there as in other cities. The  
route proposed for the first experi-  
ment is along the great boulevard  
from the Madeleine to the Place de  
la République, which may certainly  
be called the main stream of Parisian  
life. No one who has been borne  
down its eddies on a fine afternoon  
will dispute that the ride of traffic,  
if by no means "too full for sound  
or foam," is much too full for swift-  
movement. It would be an imperious  
move to advise the City Fathers of  
Paris as to the needs of their city,  
but we cannot help wondering whether  
swift movement is what the throng  
in the boulevard wants. The gentle  
art of watching your fellow-creatures  
is, after all, dependent upon retaining  
control of your own movements. To  
criticise other people's clothes, com-  
plexions, figures, to look into shop-  
windows, to chat with a casual friend,  
is not comfortably to be done upon  
a trottoir roulant. So we may still  
have some hopes of the human leg.  
Even an urban population may pre-  
serve it from atrophy as indispensable  
to the sweet and dear delight of loaf-  
ing.

"That's right

—they do satisfy—

There's more to a cigarette than "pleas-  
ing the taste." Other cigarettes, besides  
Chesterfields, can do that.

But Chesterfields do more—they begin  
where the rest of them stop! Because  
Chesterfields let you know you are smoking  
—they SATISFY!

There you have it—SATISFY. It's all  
in the blend—a blend of fine selected  
TURKISH and AMERICAN tobaccos. And  
the blend can't be copied.

That's why you must have Chesterfields  
if you want this new cigarette enjoyment.

*Lynette & Co. Ltd.*

# Chesterfield

## CIGARETTES

—of Turkish and American tobaccos—blended



they SATISFY!

This is the package  
with the moisture-proof  
jacket that keeps Chester-  
field's original freshness  
and flavor intact.

20 for  
20 cts.



## Finest London Gin

BURNETT'S

FINE DRY,  
FINE OLD TOM.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 618.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.  
TELEPHONE 346

FULL RANGE OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S  
GOLOSHESWHITE CANVAS  
FOOT WEAR  
FOR  
LADIES.We Specialize in  
Social and Business Stationery,  
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,  
Novelties for the Home and Office,  
Dennison's Xmas "Decorations"

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER. A. WING &amp; CO.

60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

## BIRTHS.

MOODIE.—On April 28, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. John R. Moodie, a daughter.  
FABIAN.—On April 29, 1921, at Chefoo, to Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Fabian, a son.

## DEATH.

DORFMAN.—On April 29, 1921, at Shanghai, P. Dorfman, brother of Mrs. G. Dietrich.

## The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1921.

## FOR CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMERS.

Some admiration is compelled by the pluck and pertinacity of those who, after a definite and official non possumus from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dare to propose fresh (1) that all non-Chinese members of the Legislative Council be elected, (2) that a larger electoral body be adopted in the case of all such non-Chinese members, with the exception of the Representative of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce; (3) that there be an unofficial majority on the Legislative Council with such safeguards as are provided in the Constitution of Ceylon; and (4) that a petition be sent to the House of Commons asking for the support of the Members in securing the above change in the Legislative Council.

There is every likelihood that the meeting of the Constitutional Reform Association called for next Wednesday will decide, by an overwhelming majority, that these things ought to be, but surely none that the reformers will expect

them to be. The refusal was emphatic and unhesitant: we have small faith that the House of Commons, pre-occupied with matters of nearer interest, can be induced to show practical or effective interest in such a petition as the one proposed. We fear that our local champions are ploughing in sand and writing in water. Nothing venture, nothing win, still holds true, of course. Those who never try never achieve. But it is a hard thing to kick against the pricks, and an official "no can" is enough for most of us, used to the serene immobility and wooden resistance of the very official majority which is the occasion of these pious resolutions. Let us look at the situation in the light of a homely illustration, in order to define the China Mail position in this matter. It is as though our pony has been entered. We have made up our minds that it should not be scratched, but we feel that it has no chance. The race is a snip for Wooden Immobility, which is in much better training. We are inclined to pin our hopes of winning something to the Off Day, to, in short, the resolution which looks rather like an after-thought, to that one which invites the meeting "to consider, in conjunction with the Members of the Kowloon Residents' Association, any resolution which may be moved in regard to the increase of Hongkong Rates, and any other Municipal matters." Unless the going is very heavy, we have a chance there. So long as it is not something which threatens to diminish its powers or lower its prestige, officialdom is open to argument and amenable to nagging. This Kowloon Residents' Association has got things done. By joining forces with them, and attacking details instead of general principles, the C.R.A. of H.K. ought to be more than justified in its existence. The Government is in a somewhat similar position to that occupied by newspaper publishers.

It has to guess what the public really wants. Representations by two such Associations, unitedly made, would save the Government from some unprofitable guessing, and us from some of the minor ills that, in the aggregate, lead us to dream of a different Constitution under which, as we fancy, they would be impossible. But for them, we should not be so dissatisfied with the present constitution. If the Constitutional Reformers are fighting for a principle, and desire to see us devoted to the principle, then they had better not work for reform in detail, either alone or with the C.R.A. Other things being equal as regards contentment, a people cannot be induced to rebel against a Government (however unprincipled) that does not annoy it. So that it might be better, as a matter of tactics or strategy, for the C.R.A. to let the increased House Rates, alone, because they do annoy the people, and make it feel more aware that our system of administration is not good. All depends, you see, on what the C.R.A. is really after.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. Walter A. Adams, formerly American Vice Consul in charge at Swatow, is in Shanghai. He is being transferred to Changsha in the same capacity.

The Chinese press states that as the Ministry of Interior has not given official sanction to the proposed famine lottery, the Postal authorities will not deliver any matter relating to it through the mails.

A Chinese woman living at No. 47A, Caine Road, was yesterday afternoon admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from opium poisoning. She is alleged to have administered the drug herself. She is progressing favourably.

The Shanghai S.V.C. Church Parade, which usually takes place on the last Sunday in April, following the annual inspection, will probably be held during the visit of the G.O.C. from Hongkong, who was expected to arrive there, to-morrow.

Japanese Army authorities hope to encourage horse breeding by conferring cash prizes upon the best horse at race meetings. For that purpose the authorities have secured about ¥395,955 in the current budget, and distribution of the money will commence next month.

According to the Hankow native press, the Diplomatic Body in Peking has sent a formal warning to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, mentioning that his election to the presidency is creating a stoppage of commerce in the South, and that it is to recognise such a presidency.

While the inmates of a matchless in Chaiwan Gap were asleep about 11.59 p.m., yesterday, ten robbers, three of whom were armed with knives, entered. After threatening to kill anyone who attempted to give the alarm, they asked for money, and when none was forthcoming, stole clothing to the value of \$13.50.

A concert party headed by Madame Lottie Gordon performs for charity at Macao on Saturday evening under the patronage of H.E. the Governor and Lady Correa de Silva. The young Spanish singer, Miss Ampara Rosello, makes her first public appearance at this concert.

Your washing may cost you more, a Shanghai paper informs its readers. The Chinese press learns that the laundry business is in a bad way, and the masters have decided upon a cut in wages. On the other hand, about 1,000 washermen have made application for an increase in wages to meet the high cost of living. At a meeting recently held they decided to go on strike if their demand is not met. One conference between masters and men has been held without result.

In connection with the Sino-Portuguese dispute in Macao about Green Island, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Government, has informed the Portuguese authorities that the Kwangtung Government not only opposes any extension of Portuguese territory in Macao, but also desires that any territory misappropriated by the Portuguese without the previous consent of the Chinese authorities should be restored. Dr. Wu further demands that all work proceeding on Green Island should be suspended at once.

Shipping and Engineering under-stand that an action will shortly be instituted in which the owners of the ss. "Arratoon Ape" will be plaintiffs and Messrs. The China Navigation Company, Ltd. will be defendants. The action arises from the collision in the Whangpoo on February 17 between the "Arratoon Ape" and the ss. "Yingchow." The "Arratoon Ape" sustained serious damage to her port bow, which were stove in, and the "Yingchow" received damage to her bow and a broken davit. The amount of the claim is said to be \$10,000.

## \$45,000 FORGERY CASE.

COMPOUND INTEREST  
BOUGHT.

## MORTGAGE DEED QUESTIONED.

The hearing of a case presenting many interesting and unusual features, was begun at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Magistrate Lindell heard evidence against a Chinese named Pan Kun, alias Pan Yik-cho, charged on remand with having forged the name of his brother, Pan Ho, on a second deed of mortgage dated February 2, 1907, and uttering the same.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. N. C. Macnamara) for the defence.

Outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Jenkin said that the property mentioned as security in the deed—No. 227, Queen's Road Central—was held on a term of 999 years from the Crown from December 2nd, 1844. On September 9th, 1903, the property was assigned by the then holders to the two brothers Pan Kmi and Pan Ho, as tenants in common. The first was the present defendant. A mortgage which formed the subject of the present charge was executed on February 2nd, 1907. One of the tenants in common, viz., Pan Ho, purported to mortgage his moiety or share of the property to the present complainant, Chan Pui-chi, for \$4,000, at interest of 14 per cent. per month. Chinese computation. The case for the complainant was that the deed was not executed in fact, by Pan Ho, but by the other tenant in common, who represented himself to the mortgagee to be Pan Ho, executed the deed as Pan Ho, and signed Pan Ho's name. The interest under the mortgage was paid for three months, and the present defendant then disappeared.

The complainant was a retired Californian merchant and he had been in the habit of employing his capital in lending money on leaseholds on mortgage. Through Mr. F. X. d'Almeida the loan was arranged in 1907. Counsel was instructed that the signatures on the deed, and the memorial signed at the same time, were forgeries, and that the real signature of Pan Ho could be seen on the original assignment to the brothers in 1903. Another specimen of his handwriting would be found on a subsequent assignment of the property in 1916. In March 3rd, of that year, 1916, the two brothers assigned the whole property to a third party: Pan Kun was still absent, and the deed relating to the case.

The complainant, Chan Pui-chi, bore out Mr. Jenkin's opening statement. He said that the interest on the mortgage was \$60 per month. He went with the defendant to inspect the house, but did not inquire his connection with it. He had never seen Pan Ho until he brought an action against him. After the witness had been examined by Mr. Alabaster as to transactions with the defendant previous to February 1907, and he had admitted under pressure that his conscience had lent the defendant \$450 on the day of the mortgage, further hearing of the case was adjourned until Tuesday afternoon.

## ARMED ROBBERY.

## JUNK MASTER WAYLAI.

## YAU MATI HOLD-UP.

The master of a Yau mati junk, used for weddings, was walking along Pitt Street last night returning to his vessel, when he was accosted near the old steam laundry wharf by three men, two of whom had daggers. While the two armed men held him under threat of death if he offered resistance, the other removed from his wrist a jade bangle valued at \$20. They then made him take off a silk coat valued at \$3 and stole from the pocket of an inner coat two \$10 bills, \$2.70 in small coins, a silver whistle and three keys. Having thrown him to the ground the men ran away in the direction of the hillside.

## ADMIRAL LINE

## NEW PASSENGER OFFICE.

## FORMAL OPENING.

In order to better handle the Trans-Pacific ships under the management of the "Admiral Line," an additional office has been acquired and the Company wish to announce the formal opening of the Passenger Department, No. 2 Queen's Building, Ice House Street, between Chater Road and the Praya, on Saturday, May 7.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to inspect the office. The premises have been remodelled throughout, the location is a central one and the additional transportation service offered should find favour.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, Land Officer, produced the memo relating to the mortgage of No. 227, Queen's Road Central in February 1907, also the memos of assignment of the property in 1906 and 1916, respectively.

Replying to Mr. Alabaster, the witness said that he was not Land Officer in 1907. The Ordinance required, excepting in some cases, that someone or other of the parties to the execution of a mortgage to sign the memo. In this particular case the memo had only one signature. The witness could say from experience that it was the invariable practice for the memos to be signed at the same time as the deeds.

Mr. A. B. Safford, Chief Clerk of the Court, produced the deed relating to the case. The complainant, Chan Pui-chi, bore out Mr. Jenkin's opening statement. He said that the interest on the mortgage was \$60 per month.

## QUESTION OF BAIL.

On the question of bail, defendant's counsel said the amount of the bail—\$15,000—seemed excessive in view of the amount involved in the charge. Mr. Jenkin: He is charged, not with obtaining money but with forging a deed, which, under the Ordinance, is treated as a much more serious offence.

Mr. Alabaster: It seems to me the bail is excessive, particularly after the way the evidence has been given. It shows that this witness is absolutely unreliable.

The Magistrate: I don't see how this evidence overthrows the mortgage deed itself.

Mr. Alabaster: When I come to it, perhaps you will. Our case is that we never signed the deed.

The Magistrate: Did you sign his promissory note, which is not forthcoming?

Mr. Alabaster: That promissory note is in his possession.

Mr. Jenkin: In the circumstances which I have outlined to you, that this mortgage deed was set aside by Pan Ho, who is now bailing out the man who is alleged to have forged the deed, I suggest the bail is not excessive.

The Magistrate: It is a 14 years sentence, is it not?

Mr. Jenkin: No, it is a life sentence.

Mr. Alabaster: Your Worship granted very low bail in a forgery case recently—\$200, I think it was.

Mr. Jenkin: And in that case low bail was justified, as circumstances have shown.

The Magistrate: In that case it was only an attempt.

The Magistrate agreed to reduce the bail to \$10,000 cash and \$5,000 on security.

## SHANGHAI SENSATION.

## BATTLE WITH ROBBERS.

## TWO DETECTIVES KILLED.

## BRIGAND BOASTS 48 MURDERS.

The long immunity of foreign members of the Shanghai Police Force from serious assault by Chinese was again broken on April 28 when, in a dramatic affair at a Chinese lodging-house, Detective Sub-Inspector J. W. Prince, of West Hongkew Station, received a bullet wound, fortunately not very dangerous. Bad as this was, it was, unfortunately, the least serious part of the affair, for a Chinese detective was killed in the house and two others wounded, one so badly that he died in the evening, whilst a member of the gang the police were after was also killed.

## AN UNLUCKY JEST.

Prince, who is the well known game shot and billiard player, was shot several years ago in another affair with armed robbers, his injuries then being considerably more serious and it is a curious fact that, only on the Wednesday night, some friends were joking with him in a club about the affair and he said: "Well, anyway, they won't get me again. I learnt enough then to see that no other Chinese gets a shot at me." Within 12 hours he was being taken to hospital, wounded by a bullet that had missed the base of his spine by a fraction. The news will be welcomed that the injury was not sufficiently serious to confine the popular detective to hospital; indeed, he was out again during the day, assisting further in the inquiries.

## THE SIDNEY STREET PROTOTYPE.

The story of the outrage recalls the famous Sidney Street affair in London, of which it was a reproduction on a small scale. The many gang of desperadoes, armed and otherwise, who commit felonies and escape arrest do not fool the police quite so much as many people may be inclined to think. The majority are well known and can be identified, the real trouble being to find them when they get into hiding in the rabbit warren off the side streets of the Settlement. For a long time the police of every station have been following clues for the capture of a notorious gang, wanted for many crimes and the lines were being drawn close in.

## A NEAT ARREST.

Prince received reliable information that a scout or head of the gang was living in a house in Canton Road. It was out of his district, but the police do not waste time on little moieties of etiquette in such matters, so Prince set out early yesterday morning, with Detective Sergeant Robertson and a number of Chinese constables, to surround the house. Here everything favoured the police and the wanted man found himself handcuffed before he quite knew what was happening.

## THE REST OF THE GANG.

Though making but a solitary capture, Prince gained valuable additional information to the effect that more of the gang were living at a lodging-house, No. 49 Pakhoi Road, to which place they hastened. In view of what subsequently happened, it is more than likely that a warning was transmitted by one of the mysterious methods of communication of which the Chinese are masters, for the police, instead of taking the gang at a disadvantage, were themselves surprised.

Leaving the captive in the charge of Robertson and two or three Chinese detectives, Prince entered the house with the rest, about 6.30 a.m. Built in the rambling style of all Chinese houses, it offered every obstacle the police could have hoped to avoid. However, they located the room where the suspects were, the door of which was fastened.

## FUSILLADE OF PISTOL SHOTS.

It is not quite clear whether one of the police burst the door open, or whether it was suddenly unbolted from inside. At any rate, a sudden burst came a fusillade of shots, to which Prince replied. He was wounded, but he managed to shoot and kill the man who brought him down. Then one of the Chinese detectives did a very plucky thing. It is a maxim of the police that, on rising the first man into a room, shall immediately get to the farther side of it, in case there is another way of exit. This man had only been transferred to the detective, branch this week and had not passed the tests which permit of a detective being armed; so he did not carry a pistol, but he rushed across the room as he had been taught and was shot dead by the robbers.

## A FIERCE MELÉE.

Meanwhile, detectives had grappled with men who fired from their beds. Two other Chinese detectives were wounded, one so seriously that from the first his life was despaired of. After the first volleys the men in the room made a rush for the street, during which one was clubbed by an officer and held, whilst two others were caught by detectives outside. It cannot be said for certain how many men there were in the room, but it is thought there were at least two others. The man Prince shot still held a pistol when his dead body was picked up. One manner, years of making no difference to one's view, when the Chinese detectives came to arrest me, they might have known that I had to shoot.

## HARD LUCK IF TRUE.

## AN OPIUM STORY.

## POSSESSION COSTS \$1,800.

A Chinese youth was charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the unlawful possession of 21 taels of prepared non-Government opium found concealed in his girdle. The defendant said that he was engaged by a travelling trader on board the ss. "Kwongchow," from Wunhow, to carry the drug for him. The man followed him at a distance, and when he saw the police intervene he made off. The defendant added that had he known that the parcel contained opium, he would not have undertaken the job. A fine of \$1,800, or, in default, six months' hard labour was imposed.

When charged before Magistrate Orme this morning with the unlawful possession of 4½ taels of prepared non-Government opium found concealed in his girdle when searched yesterday while boarding the steam launch, "Sanlee," a Chinese who recently arrived from Singapore, said that he picked up the drug on board the ship on which he was travelling. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$60, or six weeks' hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the drug.

## MIDNIGHT DISTURBANCE.

## A NEEDLESS ALARM.

## RECKLESS USE OF POLICE WHISTLE.

The trouble and inconvenience caused by the indiscriminate blowing of police whistles by irresponsible persons was brought to the notice of Magistrate Orme this morning, when Inspector Willis charged a Chinese with disorderly conduct by blowing a police whistle in Queen's Road West, near No. 7, Station, after midnight. The defendant said that he engaged a couple of richies for two lady friends. The coolies refused to take them. When he remonstrated with them, the coolies threatened to assault him. That was why he blew the whistle.

Inspector Willis said that the defendant assaulted a richie coolie and when the latter ran away, chased him blowing a police whistle. Although the defendant was not drunk, he had had a few drinks in him at the time. Every man in the station turned out in answer to the whistle.

The defendant said that had he been assaulting the coolie, he certainly would not have blown the whistle to get himself into trouble.

A Chinese constable who was roused by the four long blasts blown by the defendant said that the latter was under the influence of liquor. The defendant was ordered to pay a fine of \$3 and sign a bond in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

## WHY

## IS EASTER SO CALLED?

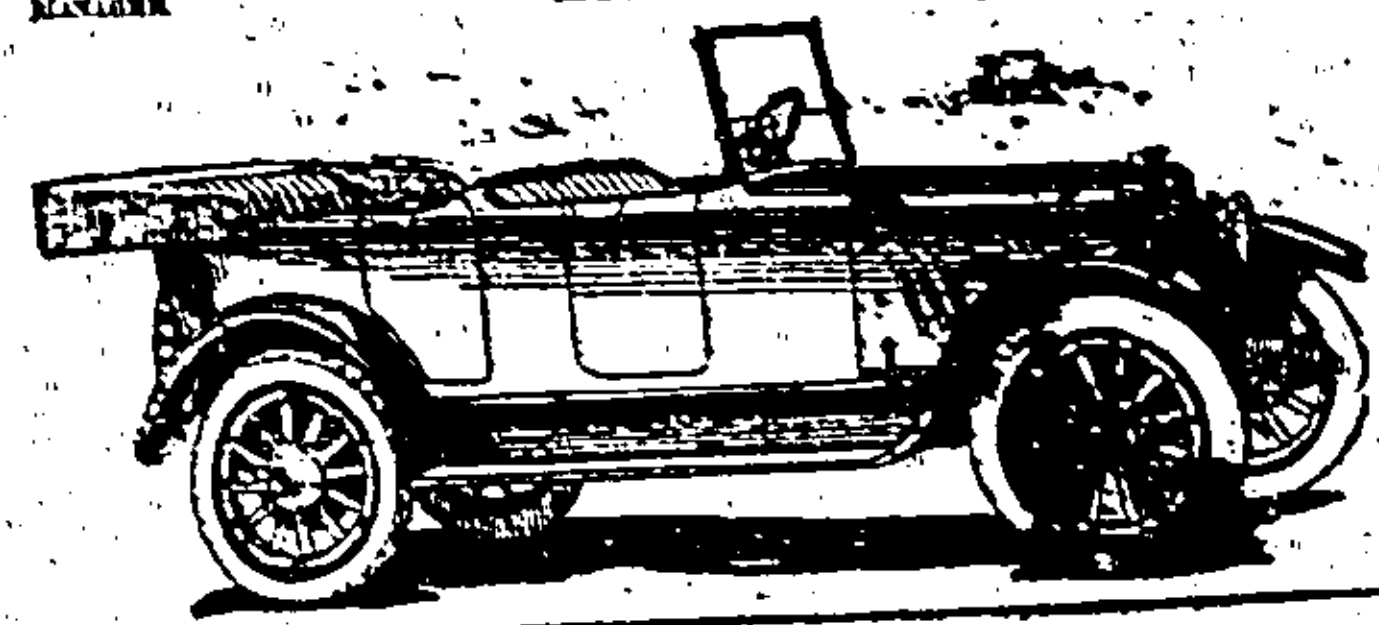
The name "Easter," which is in use only among English and German speaking peoples, is derived, strange as it may seem, from the name of a pagan goddess of the heathen Saxons—a deity variously known as Ostara, Ostre or Eastre. She was the personification of the spring, of the morning of the east where the sun rises, and it is from her name that we get the word "east" as applied to one of the cardinal points of the compass. The month of April was dedicated to this goddess, being called *Eosturmonath* among the Saxons and Angles, and is still known in Germany as *Osternmonat*. Her worship, as a popular one in Northern Germany and was carried to England by the Saxons, still surviving in occasional ceremonies in connection with the approach of spring.

Nations whose language is not derived from the Teutonic, cling to the Semitic word which comes in turn from the Aramaic *pascha*, to pass by, translated into English as "Passover." Thus the Spanish call Easter "Pascua," the French speak of "Paques," and the Italian word is "Pasqua," terms reminding us of the fact that the Christian Easter is the successor to the Hebrew Passover, though the English word carries us back to festivals in honour of a pagan deity.

price of \$1,000 on his head, offered by the Chinese authorities. This man is the most desperate character of the gang, and when taken into custody, boasted that he had been a thug since he was 16 years of age, and in that time had killed 49 men. His attitude is quite nonchalant and philosophical, and he is reported to have said: "One manner, years of less makes no difference to me now, when the Chinese detectives come to arrest me, they might have known that I had to shoot."



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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

### IRISH PROBLEM.

#### DE VALERA AND ULSTER LEADER EXCHANGE VIEWS.

LONDON, May 5.  
A Belfast telegram states that Sir James Craig and Mr. De Valera met today and exchanged views as regards the future of Ireland. Sir James Craig has called a special meeting of Ulster unionists for to-morrow to discuss the situation.

#### VICEROY LEAVES FOR LONDON.

LONDON, May 6.  
There is an optimistic feeling in Dublin over Sir James Craig's meeting with Mr. De Valera's views to the Viceroy, Viscount Fitzalan who immediately left for London. Hopes are expressed that the irreconcilables will not spoil the outlook.

#### AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

LONDON, May 6.  
News of the meeting of Sir James Craig, the Ulster leader, and Mr. De Valera—the so-called Vice-President of the Irish Republic has caused a great sensation in Dublin. It is described as the most important event in Ireland since Easter of 1916 and opinion generally connects the meeting with Lord Derby's recent visit also with the arrival of Viscount Fitzalan, the new Viceroy. Ulster unionists believe that the meeting must have been inspired by some new advances from Sinn Fein and have pointed out that Mr. De Valera's electoral manifesto declares that Sinn Fein stands for "such devolution of administration and authority as would make for satisfaction and contentment among all sections of the people"—language certainly less sweeping than that used previously.

#### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

LONDON, May 5.  
In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that the Government on behalf of the whole of the Empire was doing its utmost to expedite ratification of the protocol for the establishment of an international court of justice. They were now consulting the Dominion Governments on the matter. The protocol had not yet been signed on behalf of Australia.

### RUSSIAN GUNBOAT.

#### CHANGE OF COMMAND.

##### STRANGE LAWSUIT AT NAGASAKI.

The Russian gunboat "Patrocol," which arrived at Nagasaki in August last from Vladivostok, via Genoa, and thereby escaping from the Bolsheviks, is still lying at that port.  
A change in the command of the vessel recently took place, Commander Chrestivitch, who brought her to Nagasaki being succeeded by Commander Kharine, apparently by order of Head of an Semenov, Commander Chrestivitch, who is still at Nagasaki, appears to be dissatisfied with the change and has brought an action in the Nagasaki District Court claiming the restoration of his authority.

As a result of the International Communications Conference held in Madrid recently, the Japanese Government have decided to raise the foreign postal rate to 20 sen for letters and 12 sen for postal cards. It is reported that the revised rates will go into force on and after July 1 next.

Mrs. H. I. Cone, wife of Captain Cone, of the U. S. S. "Huron," flagship of the U. S. Asiatic fleet, and Miss Elizabeth Cone, have arrived in Shanghai from Manila. They will remain there for some time. Mrs. Willis MacDowell, whose husband is in command of the Asiatic destroyer fleet, has left for Peking.

The influenza scourge that swept Asia and Europe in 1918 and killed in a few months more people than fell in the whole of the war is the subject of intensive study in a bulky report issued by the English Ministry of Health, and signed by a number of distinguished men of science and medicine. The most they can tell us, after all, is that the cause of the disease is still unknown, but that it clearly fastens on peoples who have had their vitality lowered; and "since for a generation to come there is certain to exist over wide areas precisely the type of misery which we suspect to be the appropriate breeding house" of the germ, fresh scourges of it are to be expected. The only ultimate way to lessen its horrors is to "improve our standard of life." This, remarks the *Manchester Guardian*, is cold comfort, but it should at least remind us that in the field of health as in that of economics the restoration of the countries that have suffered most in the war is a measure of self-protection.

### SEDITION IN CHINA.

#### POSITION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

##### NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

There is a new British Order in Council providing for the punishment of British subjects in China who are guilty of sedition. The telegram recording this interesting event is not explicit as to whether it means sedition against China or sedition against Britain. It is to be supposed that it means against Britain. Reuter duly informs us, however, that the trials of such seditious persons may take place partly or wholly in private.

Considering the state of mind exhibited in Shanghai during and since the war, this means that anybody who tries to maintain a liberal outlook or even to be decent and just may be hauled off to a new Star Chamber and charged with the offence of being a pro-German or a Little Englander, and duly punished, observes the *Japan Chronicle*. If there is really any seditious British subject whose incarceration the safety of the realm demands, he would certainly get no sympathy, so the necessity of a secret trial is not apparent. We are not at war now, and the institution of secret trials, especially in China, where there is a great lack of anything like an independent Press, can only lead to the gravest abuses. The only possible utility of the new Order in Council will be the proof that it will soon afford that the British Courts in China are not concerned in affording that publicity which is the surest bulwark against injustice, and that the loss of extrajudiciality will no longer mean a loss of immemorial rights. Thus is the world being made safe for democracy.

#### ENGLISH MAIL TO-MORROW.

The O.S.K. s.s. "Havana Maru" which was expected to arrive here today with mails from Home, will not arrive until daylight to-morrow, according to a statement made by the local office of the Overseas Steam Navigation Co. The "Havana Maru" brings 555 bags of mail, newspapers and letters.

## SPECIAL CABLES.

### GOOD ROADS FOR CHINA.

#### NATIONWIDE MOVEMENT.

##### [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.  
The good roads movement was launched on Thursday in the presence of a large gathering. The various committees consist of leading influential personages. The movement is nationwide in its scope.

#### SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

##### CHINESE NOMINEES.

##### [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, May 6.  
The Municipal Council has accepted the nominees composing the Chinese advisory committee including Sung Han Chang, manager of the Bank of China, who will assume duties in a few days.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Three cases of smallpox, one of which was fatal, were reported yesterday. All the cases were Chinese. One was imported.

At the Hankow Spring Race Meeting, Mr. Dupree had 16 winning mounts, including one dead heat. Mr. Dalgarro rode five winners, including his victory on Challenger in the champions.

General Wang Chen-yuan, Tuchen of Hupai, has "guaranteed" to arrange matters for the conciliation of the South-west with the North, but he requires at least \$10,000,000 in order to carry out his schemes.

To-day is the anniversary of the burial of Napoleon Bonaparte who died a century ago yesterday. The French flagships "Montcalm," and the British warships in harbour were "dressed" up, and at noon a salute was fired.

A Canton correspondent, commenting on the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as "President of China" at Canton yesterday, said that a water carnival was to be held in the evening but if it rained like it did the previous night there would be no necessity to go on the river for a water pageant.

Among the L.C.S. "Loongwo's" passengers, arriving in Shanghai on April 29 were the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Victoria, Rev. and Mrs. Barnister, Rev. and Mrs. C. J. Blanchett, Archdeacon and Mrs. Barnett, Archdeacon and Mrs. Holden, Rev. and Mrs. Phillips, and the Rev. P. Stevens, who have been attending the Chung Hua Sheng Hung Hui conference in Hankow.

Captain E. L. M. Barrett, together with other senior officers, many of the rank and file of the Municipal Police, and people prominent in the Shanghai sporting world were present at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, to witness the wedding of Detective Sergeant James Alfred Quayle, of Louisa Station, the well-known all round athlete, and Miss Eleanor Boulton, of Glasgow.

The following despatch has been received from General Leonard Wood at Miyazakishi in reply to one sent some time since for the Philippine Society of Shanghai:—"Judge Lobinger, Shanghai, Governor Forbes and other members of party join me in thanks for your welcome and invitation which unable to accept because proceeding direct to Manila. Hope to see you on our return—Leonard Wood." The Judge has also received a personal letter from General Wood, written before his departure from America, expressing his hope of seeing the former while in the Far East.

### SPORT.

#### INTERPORT CRICKET.

##### SHANGHAI ARRANGEMENTS.

The Hongkong Interport Cricket Team will arrive in Shanghai about May 20 returning to Hongkong May 30. The Shanghai Team will be selected by the Captain (Capt. E. L. M. Barrett) and Messrs. O'Hara, Wainwright, and Hayward.

The Interport match will probably take place on or about May 26 and following days. Hongkong will be represented by—  
G. R. Bayet (Capt.), Capt. P. Havelock Davis, Lt. J. B. Franks, A. B. Reid, P. J. De Roma, C. J. Stapleton, Capt. Oliver, F. H. Farthing, Webster, Kumjahn, Bagnall, and two others not yet selected.

The Shanghai Entertainment Committee, consisting of Messrs. Murdoch, Deeks and Warren is arranging a variety entertainment to be held at the Olympic Theatre on the night of May 24 (Empire Day) the visitors will be the guests of the S. C. C. and an evening at the Lyceum Theatre and there will be a dinner to both teams at the Shanghai Club after the match.

## TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

### BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

### THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

#### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager. Hongkong May 5, 1921.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undermentioned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY, May 9, 1921, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 23 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.  
(For Account of the Concerned),  
50 Bales Liverpool Twill, 3 Blue-Stripe Gunnies, 44" x 24" x 2 1/2 lbs. (6 x 8).  
40 Bales "Blue Stripe" Gunnies (2 1/2 lbs.).  
68 Bales Heavy Cane "Green Stripe" Gunnies (2 1/2 lbs.).  
(all stored in the above godown.)  
Also  
105 Bales Heavy Cane "Green Stripe" Gunnies, 2 1/2 lbs. (stored in No. 51 Godown)  
19 Bales Heavy Cane "Green Stripe" Gunnies, 2 1/2 lbs. (stored in No. 6 Godown)  
Terms—Cash on delivery.  
LANBERT BROS., Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 6, 1921.

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

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### PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DILWARA"	5,378	10th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"EAGORA"	7,000	13th May	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'Warp.
"FLASSY"	7,348	11th June	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'Warp.
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'Warp.

### BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	8th May	Calcutta, via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

### EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	7th May	Dolok, Thursday, Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	25th May	

### SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	8th May	Japan direct.
"ARABIAN APCAR"	4,500	10th May	Japan via Shanghai.
"FLASSY"	7,348	25th May	Shanghai only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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#### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
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## THE QUEST OF MOHAMMED'S SACRED SLIPPER SERIES.

### VIII.—THE SIEGE OF THE "UPLANDS."

BY SAKS ROEMER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

(COPYRIGHT, 1917.)

The end of the quest in which Karl Dexter, the dashing American, plays a game of American "hot" for his own life and that of the narrator of these modern Arabian Nights, with Hassan of Aleppo himself.

This object was not unlike a bladder, and the very incongruity of its appearance served to revive all my apprehensions. Taking up my grip, as though I had noticed nothing of an alarming nature, I pursued my way up the slope, leaving a trail of tobacco smoke in my wake, and having my revolver secreted up my right coat-sleeve.

Successfully resisting a temptation to glance behind, I entered the cover of the coppice, and, now invisible to any one who might be dogging me, stood and looked back upon the moon-lit road.

There was no living thing in sight, the road was empty as far as the eye could see. The coppice, now, remained to be negotiated, and then, if the station master's directions were not at fault, "Uplands" would be visible beyond. Taking, therefore, what I had designed to be a final glance back down the hill-side, I was preparing to resume my way, when I saw something—something that arrested me.

It was a long way behind—so far that, had the moon been less bright, I could never have discerned it. What it was I could not even conjecture; but it had the appearance of a vague gray patch, moving—not along the road, but through the undergrowth—in my direction.

For a second my eyes rested upon it. Then I saw a second patch—a third—a fourth!

Six!

There were six gray patches creeping up the slope toward me!

A fear, unlike anything I had known before the quest of the Prophet's slipper, had brought fantastic horror into my life, came upon me. Revolver in hand, I ran for my life toward the gap in the trees that marked the coppice end. And as I went, something hummed through the darkness beside my head—some projectile, some venomous thing that missed its mark by a bare inch!

Painfully conversant with the uncanny weapons employed by the hashishin, I knew now, beyond any possibility of doubt, that death was behind me.

A patterling, like naked feet, sounded on the road, and, without pausing

in my headlong career, I saw a random shot into the darkness.

The crack of the pistol reassured me. I pulled up short, turned, and looked back toward the trees.

Nothing—no one!

Breathing heavily, I crammed my extinguished briar into my pocket, recharged the empty chamber of the revolver—and started to run again toward a light that showed over the tree tops to my left.

That, if the man's directions were right, was "Uplands"—if his directions were wrong—then—

A shrill whistle—minor, comic, in rising cadence—sounded on the dead silence with piercing clearness. Six whistles—seemingly from all around me—replied!

Some object came humming through the air, and I ducked wildly. On and on I ran—flying from an unknown, but, as a warning instinct told me, deadly, peril—as a man runs pursued by devils.

The road bent sharply to the left, then forked. Overhanging trees concealed the house, and the light, though high up under the eaves—was no longer visible. Trusting to Providence to guide me aright, I plunged down the lane that turned to the left, and almost exhausted, saw the gates before me—saw the sweep of the drive, and the moonlight gleaming on the windows!

None of the windows were illuminated.

Straight up to the iron gates I raced.

They were locked!

Without a moment's hesitation I hurled my grip over the top and clambered up the bars! As I got astride, from the blackness of the lane came the ominous hum, and my hat went spinning away across the lawn.

Then I dropped and ran for the house—shouting, though all but winded—"Hilton! Hilton! Open the door!"

Sinking, exhausted, on the steps, I looked toward the gates—but they showed only dimly in the dense shadows of the trees.

Bzz! Bzz!

I dropped flat in the portico, as something struck the metal knob of the door and rebounded over me. A shower of gravel told of another misdirected projectile.

Crack! Crack! Crack! The revolver spoke its short reply into the mysterious darkness; but the night gave up no sound to tell of a shot gone home.

"Hilton! Hilton!" I cried, hanging on the panels with the butt of my revolver. "Open the door! Open the door!"

And now I heard the coming of footsteps along the hall, within; heavy bolts were withdrawn—the door swung open—and Hilton, pale-faced, appeared. His hand shot out, grabbed my coat collar, and, weak, exhausted, I found myself snatched into safety, and the door rebolted.

"Thank God!" I whispered. "Thank God! Hilton, look to all your bolts and fastenings. Hell is outside!"

(To be continued.)

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## CHINA TO-DAY.

## CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

## INTERESTING REVIEW.

The Government Bureau of Economic Information publishes the following interesting article:-

Foreign chambers of commerce are unofficial associations of traders whose influence on legislation, if sometimes important, is always indirect. In China, on the other hand, as in continental Europe, chambers of commerce hold an official rank, which their forerunners, the loosely organized merchant and artisan guilds, did not have. The ancient guilds yet exist in many parts of China, but these have at no period functioned as government departments as the Chinese chambers of commerce now do. The trade guilds, which the chambers have largely displaced, only appeared on occasions, or at some peculiar emergency. The chambers of commerce, on the contrary, are never inactive. They are governed by precise and rigid regulations and carry definite responsibilities.

Every commercial enterprise in China must be registered with the competent authorities, in accordance with detailed regulations. There is one important fact, however, which the foreign trader should always bear in mind in this connection, and that is that under the Ordinance for the General Regulation of Traders of the Chinese Republic the competence of an agent to conclude a contract on behalf of his principal depends on the nature of the agreement between such agent and such principal.

Coming now to the law governing the regulation of chambers of commerce we find that it provides that a chamber shall be established in every open port, as well as in every important business centre, and that such chambers shall be responsible for the preservation of harmonious relations between Chinese and foreign traders. In the provincial capitals, and in the larger commercial cities, each chamber must have fifty charter members, in smaller places this number is reduced to thirty. Employees are eligible for membership in a chamber as are managers and directors of companies, but each candidate for election must be a citizen of the Chinese Republic. If on account of any criminal offence he has been deprived of his civil rights, he is not eligible for election, also he must be solvent and of sound mind.

The directors of the chamber are elected from the floor, the number of the directorate being proportioned to the number of ships or corporations represented in the chamber. Each 100 or fraction of 100 shops, associations, or corporations is entitled to a representative on the directorate. The directors, who must be men over thirty years of age and active managers of some business in the district, are elected by secret ballot for a term of two years, but this term may be extended indefinitely. On the other

hand if the elected director neglects his duties or does not regard them with becoming seriousness he may be removed from office by the power which placed him in it, and this even before the expiration of his two-year term. The office of director is honorary, and the directors elect their own chairman and vice-chairman. The names of all the directors as well as any committees which may be appointed, must be reported to the proper authorities. Each chamber of commerce has a paid staff of secretaries, and the location of their office is publicly advertised.

The regulations governing Chinese chambers of commerce are sufficiently elastic for members to take advantage of any peculiar circumstances in local conditions. Thus a general chamber of commerce may dilute its directorate to the extent of one-fifth of its total membership by introducing to the board representatives of big businesses, or experts in some special line of commerce, manufacture, or industry, even if such representative or expert does not represent any guild, and is not the director of any company.

By a majority directorate vote a chamber may open one or more branches. The Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, for example, has two branches, and the branch situated in the French Concession is subject to French and also to Chinese law. Matters of business of general interest are discussed and settled at the monthly and annual meetings of the chambers. These meetings are summoned either by the chairman or the vice-chairman.

When any special question arises affecting a particular guild or association a decision is arrived at by a majority directorate vote, together with a number of the guild interested. Each chamber may draft its own bye-laws and so, of course, details of procedure will vary within limits, in each chamber, but once a set of rules has been drawn up and officially approved by the authorities, they can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members, and the consent of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce must be obtained before alterations can be made effective. If a matter involving the impeachment of an officer of a chamber or the expulsion of a member, arises, the ratification of the local administrative officer of the Central government becomes necessary.

Indeed, the authority of the government over the chambers of commerce is as autocratic as is the authority of the chamber itself over its own traders. The Central government may insist on the removal of any officer in any chamber of commerce, or it may dissolve a chamber entirely and order a reorganization, but such drastic action is unlikely to be attempted or to be successful.

The seals of office used by the officials of a chamber of commerce are supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and when addressing this Ministry the chamber must employ the ancient form adopted under the monarchy when an inferior petitions a superior, if com-

municating with the civil government of the province, or with the local officials the chamber may adopt the usual epistolary style employed when an equal talks with an equal.

Chinese chamber of commerce are supported partly by voluntary contributions for special work, and partly by fees and disciplinary fines. At the commencement of each year the budget for the ensuing year must be filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Members pay from \$15 to \$5 a year in accordance with the size of their business liquidations and other investigations, which may from time to time become necessary, are conducted by chambers of commerce, compensation for which is in accordance with a regular scale of official fees. When acting as liquidators a chamber is, for the time being, the representative of the local procuratorate. Sometimes also when a business man or the employee of a commercial firm, is unable to pay a fine imposed by a court of law the matter is entrusted to the chamber of commerce for settlement.

In the event of a chamber itself going into liquidation the members become individually and collectively responsible for the debts. Before passing from the constitution of the Chinese chambers of commerce and their relation to the central government to consider the connections between the chambers and their own immediate public we note that these bodies are *de facto*, if not *de jure*, unofficial cabinets which control all the government policies in regard to questions of trade, industry, or commerce. Chinese chambers of commerce may even propose new laws, and amendments to or repeals of existing statutes, but normally, so long they are left alone in their chosen field of making personal profit by exchanging goods, the Chinese merchant both separately and collectively refrains from mixing politics or interfering with government reforms.

Always masters of the trading community, in times of public excitement, calamity, or danger, the authority of the Chinese chamber of commerce is at once widely extended. The local chamber then becomes responsible for the public safety, and in the event of the local civil or military administration breaking down it takes such measures as it deems fit for the maintenance of law and order. In many instances it has its trained bodies of men all ready for just such emergencies. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has had its volunteer brigade for a number of years. During the regime of H. E. Yuan Shih-kai the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce obtained permission to drill 500 men for the safeguarding of the port. This number was subsequently reduced to 200 but is still a very effective force. Two years ago during the student agitation it acted more than once.

Even military administrations have recognised the advantage of co-operating with the local chamber of commerce. It has not infrequently happened that when the military have closed the gates of a town admission has been granted to any whom the representatives of the chamber recognised as desirable. In such abnormal periods it is to the chamber of commerce that the literary men of the district, no less than unorganized bands of manual labourers, look for protection, or if during a peaceful administration the civil governor is given to unlawful exactions, or is unable or unwilling to curb the predatory brigand, it is, again, the chamber of commerce which must throw its protecting shield over the victims. Under the monarchy the gentry, or a hereditary wealthy land-owning class, held together for united action by a well understood but not definitely defined organisation, acted as the spokesman of public opinion and checked undue predaceous tendencies, but under the Republic this power has largely passed into the hands of the elective chamber of Commerce. If the chambers enjoy power they likewise pay its price. It would be difficult to say how many times since the establishment of the Republic a city has been saved from complete looting by the ransom paid by the local Chamber.

It would be a mistake, however, to leave the reader with the suggestion that the chief public duty of the Chinese chamber of commerce is either that of a sentinel or a rescuing knight. In regard to all matters of peaceful exploitation it is the local chamber which generally has the final and decisive voice, e.g., river conservancy, mining, developments, railway construction, electric installation, would each come as surely within the cham-

ber's purview as the establishment of a new company. No government railway has been constructed without the cognisance and consent of the chambers of commerce. They may be comparatively few large commercial concerns in China, but through his chamber of commerce the small tradesman wields a profound influence on public affairs.

Coming now more particularly, to the authority of the chamber over its own membership we observe that it is an absolute authority. It possesses and exercises the right of making a periodical examination of the members, accounts and books of all the members, a right which even withdrawal from membership will not invalidate. This is a very old function of Chinese chambers of commerce, or, to speak more correctly, of the ancient trade guilds. It is a privilege which the chambers inherited when the existing guilds were organized as chambers at the commencement of the Republic. Having this intimate banker's knowledge of the financial standing of all traders the chambers of commerce become the natural advisers of the Ministry having this department in charge, they furnish statistics when required, and report when requested on the stability of any particular firm and the standard quality of its productions. The chambers also form an arbitration court, always open, for the settlement of differences. Each chamber appoints its own arbitration committee, reports its personnel to the authorities, and settles commercial disputes, not by law, for its organization does not embrace the legal profession, but by equity, local usage, custom, and common sense. Of course should any question of criminality arise in connection with a case at any time this arbitration court would have no *locus standi*.

The importance of perpetual goodwill will between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trader, whether he be only a travelling representative of a firm not domiciled in China, or whether he be a resident business proprietor, is not a matter which requires separate treatment. Its obviousness is plain from everything that has been written, but it may not be out of place to illustrate the subject by a reference to recent discussions between the British and Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai, in respect to currency and trade marks. A Shanghai central mint is about to be built. There are differences of opinion between the foreign bankers and merchants and the Chinese government as to the proposed fineness of the coins to be minted, also in relation to other matters, but the discussions produced mutual understandings which proved useful when a more acute matter arose later in connection with the piece goods disputes caused by the Chinese request for a wholesale cancellation of contracts.

The conferences which have taken place from time to time between the Chinese chambers of commerce and the foreign trade merchants regarding trade marks have given rise to more permanent results. A number of regulations concerning these were promulgated in pursuance of treaty provisions by the Chinese Government in 1904, but were subsequently withdrawn in consequence of various diplomatic objections, and up to the present commerce in China enjoys no certain and universal protection from an infringing of patent rights, trade marks, or copyrights.

Foreign trade marks can be registered at offices established there, but evidence of priority in publication is the only protection such registration furnishes. As a result, however, of the interchange of views between the foreign and Chinese chambers of commerce an agreement has now been reached and it is probable that the Central government will shortly promulgate a law on the subject which will be satisfactory to all. Such a law has already been drafted.

A few general remarks on what may be called the externals of these commercial bodies will conclude this article. In many places the chamber of commerce have received free grants of public lands on which to erect suitable offices. In the earlier days of the trade guilds the chambers met infrequently in a convenient temple, but to-day many chambers of commerce are magnificently housed, as also are the provincial guilds, which must, however, be distinguished from the ancient trade guilds we have mentioned. In every provincial capital or other big business centre each province in China has its own meeting place for its own provincials. Often these are situated

on a single street, or in the same neighbourhood, but this is merely a matter of convenience. The provincial guilds are quite independent of the chambers of commerce, and beyond forming centres from which the inhabitants of a certain province can act unitedly, if advisable or necessary, they are without any particular significance.

As an instance of the extent to which a chamber of commerce may go in furnishing itself with a comfortable home we may cite the building recently erected in the city of Tientsin, the capital of Shantung. It cost \$70,000, and contains assembly, banqueting halls, reception rooms, well equipped offices for officials and secretaries, reading and lecture rooms, as well as a night school for instruction in Japanese. The Tientsin chamber completed a fine building for itself last year, but the Chamber of Commerce in Chefoo is wealthier than either. Its real-estate is valued at \$130,000, and owing to careful investments it possesses a capital of \$300,000, a fund which is continually being added to. To understand the import of these remarks it must be borne in mind that the birth of modern architecture in China is very little earlier than the Republic. Chinese architecture if more picturesque is less adaptable to present day requirements, because it demands much greater land space. The Shanghai chamber has recently completed a \$100,000 building, including a commercial and industrial museum.

Commercial exhibitions, the collection of samples for show rooms, and such like operations generally find willing coadjutors in Chinese chambers of commerce. They may be said to form the natural and swiftest highway into unexplored and unexploited centres of trade and industry. If the leaders in the chambers are converted the rest is comparatively easy. By way of amplifying this truth we may note that the Chinese chamber of commerce is the only authority, except the foreign missionary societies, authorized to open modern schools and give a Western education, independently of the Ministry of Education. It was the local chamber of commerce which recently opened the Tientsin First Middle Grammar School. A considerable portion of the annual budgets of most chambers is set aside for philanthropic purposes such as hospital, and Red Cross work.

It would, however, be misleading to close this survey of the constitution and activities of Chinese chambers of commerce without sounding a warning note for the benefit of foreign merchants unacquainted with things Chinese, and anxious to break up new ground in the Orient. It must never be forgotten that the secretaries of Chinese chambers of commerce are not linguists. They know their own language, they can speak it, read it, write it, and they seldom know anything about any other language. They know China, but their knowledge of lands other than China is generally hearsay. We have endeavoured to show how invaluable in almost every direction, the Chinese chambers of commerce can be as trade missionaries, but samples sent to them must be accompanied by full particulars and explanations in the Chinese language, circulars and letters must be written in the colloquial, goods sent for exhibition must be packed and labelled in a manner that makes them suitable for Chinese exhibition. Advertisements should be couched in terms which make an appeal to the Chinese mind. The most faithful Chinese translation of a cleverly worded advertisement prepared for the Western market may be meaningless in China. The secretaries' rooms in many chambers of commerce in China are often lumbered with valuable, not to say expensive, foreign trade material which is in the end thrown away as useless because the senders had neglected to make their use or purpose intelligible. Until Esperanto or something like it becomes a universal commercial asset, the only way to the rich resources of untapped industrial China will be through the Chinese language.

The steamer "Asama Maru," 9,700 tons deadweight, was successfully launched from the Kawasaki Yard, Kobe, last Friday week.

A bureau has been created in the Japanese Department of Home Affairs to direct the campaign for acquainting the people of Japan with sanitary measures. An appropriation of ¥25,000 has been made to finance the investigation of conditions.

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## CHINA COAST.

## SHIPPING PERSONNEL.

## LATEST CHANGES.

Mr. E. Johnson has been appointed second officer, "Ngankin."  
Mr. H. St. John Curtis, acting chief officer, "Tatung," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. J. M. Byrne, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Tatung."  
Mr. A. J. White has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. J. A. McKinlay has been appointed supernumerary second officer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. A. L. Struthers, chief engineer, "Sintang," has gone chief engineer, "Peking."

Mr. A. M. McGregor, chief engineer, "Peking," has gone chief engineer, "Sintang."

Mr. G. W. Clark, third engineer, "Hsin Peking," has gone second engineer, "Loenyi."

Mr. P. Lewis, from reserve has gone third engineer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. J. Cameron, chief engineer, "Tungchow," is on reserve. Mr. D. MacDonald, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Tungchow."

Mr. T. Henderson, chief engineer, "Shantung," is on reserve. Mr. T. K. McIntyre, from leave, has gone chief engineer, "Shantung."

Captain T. Croft, from leave, is on reserve.

Mr. J. M. Sturgeon, supernumerary chief officer, "Tuckoo," has gone chief officer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. A. R. Williamson acting chief officer, "Kiangwo," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Loonyi."

Mr. N. Cook, supernumerary chief officer, "Kutwo," has gone second officer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. P. H. Harish, second officer, "Kiangwo," is on leave.

Mr. W. A. Bald, from leave, has gone second officer, "Loonyi."

Mr. J. G. Mellie, second officer, "Loonyi," is on leave.

Mr. R. Fox, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Kwongsang."

Mr. E. J. Twist has been appointed second officer, "Wosang."

Mr. T. Lupton, supernumerary second officer, "Wosang," has resigned.

Mr. T. T. Wright, from leave, has gone chief engineer, "Kiangwo."

Mr. R. Anderson, chief engineer, "Kiangwo," has gone chief engineer, "Tungwo."

Mr. A. J. Begley, chief engineer, "Tungwo," has gone chief engineer, "Suwo."

Mr. W. Leishman, acting chief engineer, "Suwo," has gone supernumerary second engineer, same ship.

Mr. J. J. Robertson, acting second engineer, "Kutwo," has gone third engineer, "Kwongsang."

Mr. W. T. Band, third engineer, "Kwongsang," is on leave.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, chief officer, "Kwanglee," has gone chief officer, "Tungwah."

Mr. Stokes, chief officer, "Tungwah," has gone chief officer, "Kwanglee."

Mr. A. M. Balsoni has been appointed second officer, "Kiangwah."

Mr. H. Beveridge, second engineer, "Kiangwo," has gone second engineer, "Kianglo."

Mr. T. Sherritt, supernumerary second engineer, "Kwanglee," has gone second engineer, "Tatung."

Mr. A. J. N. Wood, chief officer, "Patriot," has resigned.

Mr. R. B. Smith has been appointed chief officer, "Patriot."

## PASSENGER FARES

## ON CHINA RUN.

## MODIFIED BY N.Y.K.

According to a Japanese exchange the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has modified its passenger fares on the China run, raising the first-class rates from Shanghai and Hongkong to Japan by about 30 per cent, though second and third class rates are to be left as they are. The increase is attributed to the unfavourable condition of exchange due to the fall in the value of silver. It is also stated that the N.Y.K. rates hitherto in force were lower than those of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Company, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the increased rates being the same as those charged by these companies. The new and old rates of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha from Shanghai and Hongkong to Japanese ports are as follows, the figures being in Mexican dollars:

	From	From
Destination	New	Old
Yokohama	83 71	143 110
Shimizu	88 68	143 110
Yokohama	85 64	140 107
Kobe	77 57	132 100
Moji	58 44	113 88
Nagasaki	43 33	96 77

At the same time, the rate from Hongkong and Shanghai via Manila has been lowered from 150 to 99 Mexican dollars, or the same rate as is charged by other companies.

## SUPERSTITIONS.

## SPOTS IN FINGER-NAILS.

Sometimes upon examining your finger-nails you will see a little white spot which, as the nail grows moves slowly toward the finger's end. The superstitious will tell you that the little white spot means money coming to you, due to arrive when the white spot reached the end of the nail—a very common superstition. Sir Thomas Browne, (1606-1682) mentions it as being very ancient in his day and ascribes its origin to the tendency which people have to consider any bodily symptom which they do not understand as a prophesy. The "British Apollo" in 1708 published a learned article scoffing at the superstition and explaining that the white spots in the nails were "glittering particles" generally mixed with the red particle of the blood, but which had happened to get loose. Medical science was evidently hardly equipped to battle with superstition in those days.

But the superstition in question dated away back into the primitive ages when man's hair and nails, living and growing parts of himself were held to be peculiarly connected with his destiny. A white spot slowly advancing up the nail must mean something as the spot was white the "something" was probably good. As time passed and man began to use currency the good was conjectured to be money. A regular cult grew up of divination by the finger-nails under the name of onychomancy, and as we know from history, the educated Roman of 700 thousand years ago watched the spots on his nails with the same interest as the most superstitious Yankee of today.

## FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in the back, the "Pain Balm" twice a day, massaging with the palm of the hand for five minutes at each application. This drives a piece of disease, slightly with this liniment and bind it on over the spot of pain. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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A PERFECT ANTI-FOULING COMPOUND.

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## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1)

### REPARATIONS DEMANDS.

#### GERMAN BOND ISSUE.

The Minister of War explained that the bonds would not be worth par and must be marketed at discount if cash were required, but expressed the opinion that it would be wise to market them even at considerable discount in order that neutrals could afford them and they would cease to be of the character of an enemy debt and become part of Germany's external debt.

Major General Seely insisted on British support of the French while the United States stood out of the Anglo-French treaty.

The discussion was noteworthy for general approval of the reparations scheme.

New York, May 6.

Practically all the papers, regardless of party, favour United States acceptance of the allied invitation to rejoin the conferences.

London, May 5.

The communique of the Supreme Council cabled earlier embodied the terms of the ultimatum to Germany.

#### CHINESE MISSION'S TOUR.

### OBJECT TO STUDY BRITISH TRANSPORT METHODS.

London, May 5.

The Chinese mission, which was entertained at luncheon by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, was welcomed by the Lord Mayor, Mr. Chu Chi Chien, making a speech, referred to the hampering effects of inadequate means of transportation in China. He said that the object of the present tour was to study the English transport system. The Chinese minister also spoke and commended exchange of Chinese and British visits which were calculated to foster commercial and international co-operation.

#### CULTURED PEARLS.

### REVELATIONS CAUSE STIR IN GEM TRADE.

London, May 6.

A stir has been caused by the cultured pearls revelations (mentioned in our earlier cables). The gems trade section of the chamber of commerce committee in a statement says that a special trade committee taking steps to ensure a definition of "pearls" for public protection has decided that cultured pearls ought to be so described under penalty. French gem dealers have already warned the public. It states that guilty merchants are severely liable to prosecution for fraud.

#### NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

### PARIS CELEBRATES CENTENARY.

Paris, May 6.

The celebration of the centenary of Napoleon's death opened with a military and naval display at the Arc de Triomphe in the presence of M. Millerand, Cabinet Ministers, Marshals Foch and Petain, Lord Hardinge and other allied representatives. Troops marched past the tomb of the unknown warrior, companies from regiments which fought in Napoleon's campaigns carrying standards bearing the names "austerlitz," "jena," and other battles.

#### LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

### PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION FORMED.

London, May 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Balfour stated that the Council of the League of Nations had invited representatives of the following countries to become members of a permanent mandates commission: France, Sweden, the United States, Portugal, Britain, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Japan. All those invited had accepted except Governor Forbes of the United States who was obliged to decline because he had accepted an official mission from the United States.

#### EDUCATION IN MALAYA.

### A REQUEST FOR STATISTICS.

London, May 5.

In the House of Commons, Col. J. C. Wedgwood asked Mr. Winston Churchill to obtain education statistics from Malaya relating to the success of Johore system of teaching English concurrently with Malay there. He further suggested extension of the system to the other states. Commander King, replying, said that the High Commissioner would be asked to supply the desired information. The English education officer at Johore was Mr. J. V. Thompson.

#### AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

### HOT SUN ON WET WICKET CAUSES COLLAPSE.

London, May 5.

At the close of the innings the Australians had made 136 runs, of which Armstrong scored 51. There was a complete collapse after lunch, the hot sun affecting the wet wicket. Douglas took six wickets for 64 runs. Robinson's Eleven made 153 for one wicket. Hobbs retired hurt at 25, playing brilliantly and giving no chances. Jupp made 51.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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#### LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)		
"AGAPETOR"	23rd May	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"MACHAON"	14th June	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"ANCHISES"	21st June	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"LAOMEDON"	15th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

#### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"TYDEUS"	20th May	Milnes, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"HECTOR"	1st June	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYADES"	9th June	Genoa, Milan, Liverpool & Glasgow
"CANTA"	17th June	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool

#### PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"TEUCER"	25th May	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TALITHYRUS"	15th June	
"TYNDAROS"	6th July	

#### NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)		
"ET. COMPANION"	29th May	via Panama

#### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	21st June	for London
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London

For Freight and all Information Apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

### INWARD MAILS.

FROM	FRIDAY, MAY 6.	PM
Shanghai	via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 21st Mar.)	Havana Maru
Japan	via Suez (Letters and Newspapers London 21st Mar.)	Yamagata Maru
Manila and Australia		St. Albans
Japan		Tosa Maru
U.S.A. and Japan		Persia Maru
Calcutta and Straits		Kirin Maru
Straits		Shidmoku Maru

### OUTWARD MAILS.

For	FRIDAY, MAY 6.	Time.
Foochow, Shanghai and North China	Hanyang	4 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, and ADEN	Ganges Maru	4.30 p.m.
Japan	Shini Maru	5 p.m.
Swatow	Yangtze-kiang	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 7.		
Hollu, Australia, and New Zealand via THURSDAY ISLAND. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Sanova	3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	3 p.m.
Saigon	Pharang	5 p.m.
Japan	Pennang Maru	4 p.m.
*Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Haupang	5 p.m.
Hoihow, Pakhot and Haiphong	Telemachus	5 p.m.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA. Registration 8 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	Ki-fong	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, MAY 8.		
Japan	Samarang Maru	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Amarus Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, MAY 9.		
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Hupoh	9 a.m.
TUESDAY, MAY 10.		
*Swatow and Bangkok	Lochow	9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Colombo, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, BOMBAY and ADEN	Dilware	10.30 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai, and North China	Shantung	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	11 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.		
Hoihow and Haiphong	Takung	9 a.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Wai-ching	6 p.m.
THURSDAY, MAY 12.		
Shanghai and North China	Soochow	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & ADEN	Laimang	2 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 13.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Halloong	11 a.m.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.		
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt, & EUROPE via MANZILLA. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 13th, May at 5 p.m.	Nagoya	
SUNDAY, MAY 15.		
Japan, Honolulu and SAN FRANCISCO	Seiro Maru	9 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.		
Amoy and Philippine Islands	Tamung	3 p.m.